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FOREIGN MINISTER ATTENDS EGYPTIAN RECEPTION

AU241445 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Tirana, July 24, ATA -- On the occasion of the national day of Egypt, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania Abd Ahmad al-Maraghi gave a reception at the embassy seat last night. Attending the reception were the minister of foreign affairs, Reis Malile; the minister of foreign trade, Nedin Hoxha, the vice-minister of education and culture, Anastas Kondo, and other guests. Present were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

LLESHI GREETS EGYPT'S MUBARAK ON NATIONAL DAY

AU221330 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1230 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt, we send you our greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the Egyptian people and the prosperity of their homeland on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and myself.

BRIEFS

WOMEN'S UNION PLENUM -- A plenum of the General Council of the Albanian Women's Union was held today in Tirana. Taking part were representatives of mass organizations, central institutions, leading state and party cadres of Tirana District, workers and directors of enterprises and activists of women's organizations. Also taking part was Comrade Foto Cami, alternate AWP Politburo member. A report on raising the Women's Union role in strengthening the family and in dealing with family relations was delivered by Vito Kapo, president of the General Council of Albanian Women's Union. The plenum analyzed the work of the Women's Union organizations in family relations, the further democratization of family life in educating the younger generation, among other things. Foto Cami also spoke at the plenum about further strengthening the family and the Women's Union role in the family. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 20 Jul 82 AU]

MARKO, NUSHI AT MEETING -- The Ministry of Internal Trade and the General Council of the Albanian Trade Unions organized a meeting today at the Kalimash Mine in Kukes District. The meeting was held to disseminate the advanced experience of the district's enterprise responsible for supplying services for the workers. The meeting was attended by workers, geologists, managers of enterprises and trade union leaders from a number of districts. The meeting was also attended by Rita Marko, president of the General Council of Albanian Trade Unions; Viktor Nushi, minister of internal trade; Ali Doci, first secretary of the Kukes District AWP Committee; Islam Subaci, chairman of the People's Council Executive Committee of Kukes District, and others. Opinions were exchanged on the implementation of the decisions of the Eighth AWP Congress and Comrade Enver Hoxha's Teachings on continuously improving supplies for workers centers, and raising the standard of services, the administration of socioeconomic and cultural centers and so forth. The meeting also stressed the essential need to expand the role of trade unions in raising the educational and professional standards of the working people of the supply enterprises. Rita Marko addressed the meetings. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 22 Jul 82 AU]

MURRA AT MILITARY ACADEMY -- A ceremony took place this morning at the military academy, where diplomas were awarded to cadres who have completed their higher studies. The ceremony was attended by professors, students and other guests, as well as by Prokop Murra, first secretary of the Tirana District AWP Committee and representatives of the ministries of people's defense and of education and culture. Those present were greeted by Nazar Berberi, deputy minister of people's defense. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 24 Jul 82 AU]

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS REAGAN PRESS CONFERENCE

AU291024 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] At a press conference organized by the national television station [as heard] last night, U.S. President Ronald Reagan paid great attention to the difficulties which the U.S. economy is facing. He emphasized that coming out of this crisis will be a slow and difficult process. The President tried to convince the Americans that the process of coming out of the crisis has already begun and that they can expect the prosperity promised to them a long time ago.

Questioned about the deliveries of grain to the Soviet Union and about the embargo on equipment for the Siberian-European gas pipeline, the President said that the grain embargo has only harmed U.S. farmers. Reagan also tried to present the dispute over the pipeline with West Europe as only a family quarrel and stressed that regardless of the disagreement with the FRG, France, Italy and Great Britain on this embargo, he has no intention of lifting these discriminatory measures.

As far as the foreign topics of the Middle East and more particularly on the situation in Lebanon were concerned, the President stated that the United States is insisting that the Palestinians leave Lebanon, that the central government in Beirut be restored and that Syrian and Israeli troops be withdrawn from Lebanon.

As in his previous statements, the President again made no mention of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to establish their own state. Reagan also stopped himself from criticizing Israel, whose aggression has caused the deaths of thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinian people.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES SWISS LABOR PARTY LEADER MAGNIN

AU282015 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Varna, Jul 28 (BTA) -- The secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Mr Todor Zhivkov, received the secretary general of the Swiss Labour Party, Mr Armand Magnin, who is holidaying in Bulgaria.

At the meeting which proceeded in cordial and friendly atmosphere, information was exchanged on the work of the two parties and views were exchanged on topical issues of the political situation in the world and of the international communist and workers' movement.

Mr Magnin emphasized the great significance of the international theoretical conference which was held in Bulgaria on the centenary of the birth of the great Georgi Dimitrov, pointing to its theoretical and practical contributions to the entire international communist and workers' movement, to the efforts for peace in the world.

The two party leaders expressed their deep concern over the sharp deterioration of the international situation. They condemned the aggressive militaristic policy of the United States and their NATO allies in various parts of the world, and the striving of the American imperialism to disrupt the currently existing military balance in Europe and the world and to achieve military superiority, strivings which lead to tension in international relations, to a new stage in armaments and to violation of the principles as laid down in the Final Act of Helsinki.

The two parties condemned strongly the U.S.-backed barbarous invasion of Israel into Lebanon in which Israel is to bear the responsibility for the death of scores of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians. The intentions of the United States for direct intervention in Lebanon represent a new and important step in the escalation of the tension in the Middle East and can entail irreparable consequences for peace and security in that region and the whole world.

It is necessary to observe the resolutions of the Security Council of the United Nations for the ceasefire and for the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Lebanon. The sovereignty of Lebanon must be respected and the genocide against the Palestinian people must be terminated. The Bulgarian Communist Party and the Swiss Labour Party expressed their complete solidarity with the struggle of the Organization for the Liberation of Palestine and the Lebanese national movement.

Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Armand Magnin reaffirmed the readiness of their parties to continue to develop fraternal ties in the name of the common communist ideals, in the name of peace, democracy and socialism.

MONGOLIA'S BATMONH ARRIVES FOR TALKS 28 JULY

AU281346 Sofia BTA in English 1324 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA) -- Mr Jambyn Batmonh, chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, arrived on an official and friendly visit here today. At Sofia airport he was welcomed by Mr Grisha Filipov, chairman of Bulgaria's Council of Ministers, and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and other party and state leaders. Military honours were paid to the guest.

Official Talks Open

AU281351 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] On 28 July in Sofia official talks opened between Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Politburo of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic. Before this, Comrade Jambyn Batmonh visited Comrade Grisha Filipov and discussed with him matters of mutual interest.

The Mongolian premier laid a wreath at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and paid respects to his coffin. Wreaths were laid also at the grave of Vasil Kolarov.

Meets With Filipov

AU281950 Sofia BTA in English 1839 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Sofia, July 28 (BTA) -- The cooperation between Bulgaria and Mongolia is developing successfully. This was reaffirmed at the official talks held here today at the start of the official visit of the member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Mongolia, Mr Jambyn Batmonh, at the invitation of Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria.

The relations between the two countries are following an upward trend in their development and they rest on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. A major contribution in that respect has been made both by Mr Zhivkov and Mr Tsedenbal. It was stressed in the course of the talks that the agreements in the economic sphere are being implemented successfully. Trade is rising, cooperation in science and technology, in geology, mining, agriculture, the light industry, construction, in the training of cadres and in the construction of new projects in Mongolia is growing brisker. The relations of cooperation of both Bulgaria and Mongolia with the countries of the socialist community and most of all their cooperation with the Soviet Union and their membership of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance is of great economic significance for both countries.

While discussing the international situation, Mr Grisha Filipov and Mr Jambyn Batmonh strongly condemned the policy of the reactionary imperialist [words indistinct] and most of all the policy of the United States aiming at confrontation with the socialist countries, a policy endangering peace in the world. Again they expressed support for the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which are a logical continuation of the principled and consistent peace policy conducted by the Soviet party and state.

The Mongolian party to the talks gave a high appraisal to Bulgaria's peace policy, especially the proposals for the setting up of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The Bulgarian party to the talks stressed the great significance of the Mongolian proposal for mutual non-aggression and mutual refraining from the use of force in the relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

The two countries condemned strongly the Israeli aggression into south Lebanon and said they stood for the comprehensive and just solution to the Middle East crisis.

Receives Award

AU281947 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] On 28 July Comrade Grisha Filipov awarded the Bulgaria-1,300 Anniversary Medal to Jambyn Batmonh, member of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Mongolian Council of Ministers. The ceremony was attended by Stanish Bonev and Georgi Karamanev, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; ministers; and responsible officials of the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The officials accompanying Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and the two countries ambassadors, Krustyu Eftimov and Bayaryn Jadambaa, also attended the ceremony.

LUKANOV RECEIVES GDR STATE BANK PRESIDENT

AU271037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Horst Kaminsky, president of the GDR State Bank. During the talk they discussed questions of bilateral financial relations of common interest. The meeting was attended by Veselin Nikiforov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Bank, and by Gerhard Reinert, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR in Bulgaria.

PREMIER FILIPOV VISITS KOZLODUY NUCLEAR PLANT

AU271545 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] On 27 July Comrade Grisha Filipov visited the most important power project of the current 5-year-plan period -- the construction of the fifth block of the Kozloduy nuclear electric powerplant. At a meeting with construction workers, fitters and investors, Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, briefed Comrade Grisha Filipov on the construction timetable and the progress of construction. He stressed that construction work continues around the clock, with full mobilization of the work force and equipment. Comrade Grisha Filipov positively evaluated the results which have been achieved and gave some instructions on accelerating construction and fitting work and on commissioning and activating the fifth nuclear reactor on time. The meeting was attended by deputy ministers, responsible workers of central departments, okrug leaders and specialists working at the plant.

REAGAN'S 28 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD290834 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0730 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Yesterday President Ronald Reagan at a press conference in Washington reaffirmed that he has no intention of changing his hostile policy regarding the construction of the gas pipeline from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. He defended his standpoint in spite of the rejection of U.S. pressure by West European countries as an attempt to infringe upon their sovereignty and their clearly stated determination to ignore the embargo.

Ronald Reagan also repeated that the aim of the United States in Lebanon is identical with Israel's aim -- to achieve the withdrawal of the PLO from Beirut and Lebanon. He stated hypocritically that the United States wants the bloodshed to stop but refused to answer whether he had asked Israeli Prime Minister Begin to stop shelling and bombarding West Beirut.

More on Press Conference

LD290900 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0500 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Our correspondent reports from New York on the U.S. President's 28 July press conference:

The U.S. President answered journalists' questions after a brief introductory statement on a draft constitutional amendment, which makes it incumbent on future governments to plan balanced budgets.

Most of the questions and answers regarded foreign policy problems, above all the development of events in the Near East.

The President basically said nothing new. He reiterated the U.S. stand on the crisis in Lebanon and on its solution. He refuted statements by Israeli leader Begin who spoke about a certain timelimit imposed on the PLO in the Lebanese capital.

The President further defended the report on the state of human rights in El Salvador, which his administration recently submitted to the U.S. Congress. He said that within the next few days witnesses would speak in Congress who would confirm, as he said, that the human rights situation in El Salvador is systematically improving.

On the question about possibilities for a Soviet-U.S. summit, the U.S. President replied that it is not certain whether it will take place this year, next year or even later, since such a meeting must be thoroughly prepared and should produce some results.

He thus confirmed views in Washington that he would try to postpone the summit until 1984 in order to use the results of talks with Leonid Brezhnev in the reelection campaign. A summit this year, in the view of the abovementioned circles, could only damage his standing in the eyes of the most conservative republicans and threaten the results of the Congressional elections.

DEPUTY PREMIER RECEIVES POLISH PLANNING OFFICIAL

LD281620 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Deputy Federal Premier Ladislav Gerle received Minister Wladyslaw Jablonski, first deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Planning Commission, in Prague today.

During their talk they discussed specific questions pertaining to the development of economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland up to 1985.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES 'AFRICAN' SOCIALISM

AU221223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jul 82 p 6

[Stanislav Stepanek Article: "A Scientific, or an "African' Socialism? On the problems of Revolutionary Processes in Africa;" capitalized passages published in Boldface]

[Excerpts] The aggravation of the ideological struggle in the world within the framework of two opposite social systems has also been reflected on the African Continent. Whereas the strengthening positions of the countries of the socialist community in international relations has provided life-giving sap for the forces that have take the path of socialist development, the West has escalated its pressure on the African countries so as to prevent a further development of this movement, so dangerous for its own political and economic interests. This effort included not only powerful levers, by means of which the West made use of the continuing ties binding the overwhelming majority of the African countries to the world capitalist market; the West also developed a broad propaganda campaign, aimed at proving the alleged "unacceptability" of scientific socialism for Africa.

First of all, bourgeois science is striving to prove that socialism is not an objective, but a forcibly imported phenomenon that is alien to Africa. In other words, scientific socialism is allegedly a mode "foisted on Africa by Moscow" and one that does not correspond to the continent's needs. Western political analysts also claim that the low standards of the development of production forces in the African countries preclude their transition to socialism.

First, one must say that -- although the SOCIALIST PATH IS TRULY A YOUNG PHENOMENON IN AFRICA -- THE IDEAS OF SOCIALISM WERE NOT INSTALLED IN THIS CONTINENT ONLY WITH THE DECLARATION OF THE NEW STATES' INDEPENDENCE, BUT HAVE BEEN ROOTED IN THE NATIONAL LIBERATION FIGHT ITSELF.

If we regard the problem of "implanting" socialism from a historical viewpoint, we see that -- in the final analysis -- the Western political analysts are actually rejecting the justification of the very existence of the world socialist system. On the other hand it is they who are "recommending" to Africa the concepts of so-called African socialism, stating that, in building it, Africa can follow up the common traditions and deep-rooted collectivism. If we disregard the basic differences between the so-called African socialism and the scientific doctrine, the above factors basically reject the claim about the unsuitability of scientific socialism for African reality.

In Africa the standards of the development of production forces are low, but can one deduce from this that this excludes a transition to socialism? Actually, nobody is claiming that socialism cannot become the African reality, tomorrow or the day after that. The resolution from the Conference of Communist and Workers Parties of Equatorial and Southern Africa, held in 1978, stated: FOR THE VAST MAJORITY OF AFRICAN COUNTRIES, IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO GO OVER FROM PRE-CAPITALIST TO SOCIALIST RELATIONS DIRECTLY. PRIOR TO STARTING TO BUILD SOCIALISM, THEY WILL HAVE TO PASS THROUGH A NUMBER OF INTERMEDIARY STAGES, OF LONGER OR SHORTER TRANSITION PERIODS.

Of course, the bourgeois science is casting doubt even on this period of development, claiming that Africa has its own specific features and that the principles of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine cannot be applied to it. However, it is above all necessary to remark that Marxism-Leninism itself very carefully differentiates between the specific and the general, and it instructs us to respect the specific conditions in individual countries or regions.

But of course the specific must not be confused with the general, or perhaps placed above it. In this way, within the campaign against scientific socialism, the most varied theories about a third path for the African countries are emerging in the West, concepts of so-called African socialism and hybrids derived from it, such as the "negritude" theory promoted by former Senegalese President L.S. Senghor; the "identity" theory by Zaire's President Mobutu; and others. In its original uncrystallized version, the so-called African socialism represented, for the broad strata, an elementary protest and a rejection of capitalism. In its present form it has been transformed into one of the most dangerous attacks against scientific socialism. The official formulation "neither capitalism, nor scientific socialism" in effect masks a capitalist development and is meant to lead, under the pretext of some kind of national exclusiveness, to isolation from the world progressive forces, and particularly from the international communist movement. The danger of this formulation also lies in the abuse of Marxist terminology, with a simultaneous deformation of its content. For instance, this is typical, of Senghor, who promoted the idea of interpreting Marx and Engels in an African way and the idea of building a so-called African socialism.

In support of its claims about the unacceptability of the ideas of scientific socialism for Africa, the bourgeois propaganda cites certain mistakes and negative phenomena which have occured in the countries with a progressive orientation. But these negative phenomena cannot be a denial of the basic ideas, they are the result of the inconsistent or erroneous application of these ideas. And it is this method of scientific socialism that envisages a scientific analysis of these phenomena and the drawing of appropriate conclusions.

The objective fact is that not every fighter for social progress in Africa by a long way has mastered every aspect of the ideas of scientific socialism. That is why the development had frequently been "hasty " and why the hurried implementation of certain unprepared, and badly prepared, socioeconomic reforms also led to a worsening of conditions for the working people. Moreover, because of the diversity and the internal contradictions of the social base of revolutionary democracy, which holds the state power in its hands, there occur political vicissitudes and inconsistencies in the realization of set targets. But this does nothing to change the general validity of the principles of scientific socialism.

It is as Denis Sassou Nguesso, Congolese president and chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, declared: "There is no African socialism, there cannot be one. ONLY ONE SOCIALISM EXISTS -- THE SCIENTIFIC ONE: MARXISM-LENINISM. AND BECAUSE IT IS SCIENTIFIC, IT CAN ALSO BE APPLIED TO AFRICAN SOCIETY, AS WELL AS TO EVERY OTHER SOCIETY. THE ANALYSIS OF EVERY REALITY, THUS ALSO OF THE AFRICAN REALITY, MUST BE SCIENTIFIC...."

BRIEFS

TRACTOR EXPORTS STRUCTURE -- In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, the CSSR produced more than 156,000 tractors, 24 percent of which were used in the country; 14.7 percent exported to CEMA countries; and 61.3 percent exported to nonsocialist countries. A total of 9,000 were exported to France, 9,000 to Great Britain, 4,800 to Ireland, 4,900 to the FRG and more than 23,000 to Iraq. [Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 24 Jul 82 p 5 AU]

FERTILIZER TALKS WITH USSR -- On 23 July, Slovak Deputy Premier J. Gregor received in Bratislava a delegation of the USSR Ministry of Industrial Fertilizer Production, headed by Minister A. Petrishchev, which had arrived that day for a 3-day visit to Slovakia. During the meeting, also attended by Slovak Minister of Industry A. Kusalik and CSSR First Deputy Minister of Metallurgy and Heavy Engineering T. Kurtha, they discussed specific possibilities of expanding production and scientific-technical cooperation between Slovak and Soviet enterprises and economic production units. They also discussed the situation on mutual deliveries of raw and other materials for producing industrial fertilizers and pesticides. Both sides stated that ensuring set tasks in their branches is of considerable significance in realizing the resolutions of the CPCZ's 16th Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress and that it will help fulfill the food program recently adopted in the USSR. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Jul 82 p 2 AU]

HONECKER GREETS 16TH JAPANESE COMMUNIST CONGRESS

AU281149 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent the following greetings telegram signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker to the 16th Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Congress in Tokyo:

Dear comrades!

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal greetings to the delegates of the 16th JCP Congress.

The communists and all working people of the GDR follow with great attention your struggle for adhering to the vital interests of the Japanese people, for a democratic and peaceful future for Japan, the struggle for strengthening the authority and fighting strength of the party.

The Japanese communists, together with millions of people in your country, are against the intensive armament and confrontational policy pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all the United States. These forces have set themselves the aim of turning back the wheel of history and repressing the basic right of the peoples to peace, independence, national self-determination and social progress. They even reckon with the possibility of setting off a nuclear war. In view of these dangers there is nothing more important for communists than to use all their strength to ensure that the present and future generations are spared the gruesome fate of Hiroshima's and Nagasaki's atomic bomb victims. Through joint action and active cooperation of all social forces interested in preserving peace, imperialism's adventurist plans must be successfully checked.

Safeguarding peace and taking effective steps for limiting and reducing armament and bringing about disarmament are basic tenets of our party's policy, our socialist state and the GDR people. The numerous constructive peace and disarmament proposals by the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community demonstrate that socialism and peace are indivisibly united. Firm relations have developed between the SED and JCP which are characterized by the joint striving to work for a peaceful future of peoples and further successes in the struggle for social progress.

We are firmly convinced that the cooperation of our two parties will deepen on the basis of mutual respect and active internationalist solidarity.

We wish the 16th JCP Congress successful deliberations and are confident that its decisions will result in new successes in the just struggle of the Japanese communists.

OFFICIALS MEET ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU HAILE MARIAM

AU281125 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 82 p 5

[Summary] Addis Ababa (ADN) -- On the weekend the Third Congress of the All-Ethiopian Peasant Association ended with the adoption of a resolution on the further expansion of the cooperative sector in the field of agriculture and a plan of action for agricultural development. "The GDR was represented by Herbert Schmidt, acting chairman of the Peasant Mutual Aid Association, and Paul Scholz, deputy chairman of the Democratic Peasant Party of Germany. During the congress there was a friendly meeting between the two GDR politicians and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia. In this connection the Ethiopian head of state praised the successful cooperation between the GDR and Ethiopia."

VERNER BIDS FAREWELL TO INDIAN ENVOY 27 JUL

DW281253 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 27 Jul 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] Paul Verner, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Indian Ambassador (Krishnan Ragounat), for the latter's farewell visit. During the visit Paul Verner and Ambassador (Ragounat) paid tribute to the friendly relations between the two countries. They pointed out the great significance of further strengthening close and trustful cooperation on the basis of common attitudes toward basic international issues.

Paul Verner asked the ambassador to convey cordial greetings from Erich Honecker to Indian President Ghani Zail Singh and to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR CELEBRATES NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU281123 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Salah ad-Din Muhammad ash-Sha'rawi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the GDR, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Monday. His invitation was accepted by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary; Manfred Gerlach, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council; and Manfred Flegel, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers. The party was also attended by prominent figures in GDR social life, including Bernhard Neugebauer, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Also present were heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

DEFENSE MINISTRY HONORS GST ORGANIZATIONS

DW281321 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1730 GMT 27 Jul 82

[From the newsreel]

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the socialist defense organization GST [Society for Sport and Technology], exemplary bezirk, kreis and basic organizations, as well as members of the GST, were awarded state decorations in the GDR Defense Ministry today.

The fighting order for merits for the sake of the people and the fatherland is awarded above all for long years of merits and achievements for the strengthening of the German worker-peasant state, and in particular for such merits and achievements in the defense education and premilitary training of the youth.

Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy defense minister and chief of the Political Main Administration of the National People's Army, handed over the order on behalf of Defense Minister Army General Heinz Hoffmann. Among the recipients were the Berlin, Dresden, and Frankfurt Oder GST bezirk organizations.

The fighting order in silver and/or bronze was awarded to the Eisenhuettenstadt, Greifswald, Neubrandenburg, Schwerinstadt and Senftenberg Kreis organizations, among others.

REPORT ON REAGAN'S 28 JULY PRESS CONFERENCE

LD290856 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0300 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] The American President stated that he remains optimistic as regards the Middle East, so long as his special envoy Philip Habib, considers that he can continue negotiating. Reagan held a press conference during the night, Central European time.

He said that he does not intend to modify the American embargo on the construction of the gas pipeline between the USSR and West Europe. Speaking about the differences in view between America and West Europe, the President said that this is merely a family squabble.

LEBANESE CP DELEGATION ARRIVES IN BUDAPEST

LD281532 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] A Lebanese Communist Party delegation has arrived in Budapest. The delegation, led by Nadim 'Abd as-Samad, secretary of the Central Committee, was received at Ferihegy Airport by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the Central Committee Department of International Relations.

NEPSZABADSAG ON KADAR'S PEST COUNTY VISIT

AU281650 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Kornelia Dolecsko report on 23 July visit by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, to Pest County: "Let Us Mobilize Our Intellectual and Material Forces: One Day With Janos Kadar in Pest County"]

[Summary] "Following his crowded international schedule of the past weeks, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on Thursday visited Pest County to see for himself how working people in factories and producer cooperatives are living, working and mastering their growing tasks." He called first on the Pest County Party Committee, where First Secretary Mrs Ferenc Czervenka briefed him on the political and economic situation in the county.

"In a speech, Janos Kadar said he finds it heartening that there is a good atmosphere and optimistic mood in the county, all of which is justified by improvements in work. Referring to Mrs Ferenc Czervenka's short briefing, he added smilingly that the country's problems are on the same footing as those in the county: We know that there are great tasks that will have to be solved and openly discussed. Nevertheless, we must strive to overcome the difficulties and resolve the tasks facing us. That requires the participation of every thinking person. Our intellectual and material forces and reserves must be mobilized.

"Dwelling on domestic political issues, he said: The resolutions of the 12th congress are being implemented. Even if our problems are great, it is significant that we succeeded in halting the deterioration of our international balance of payments last year, and we are bent on maintaining the favorable processes this year as well. To be sure, we are now pursuing a somewhat narrow path. Today -- it is generally known -- we must export much more merchandise than we did a few years ago to get the same earnings. We have to sell a great deal abroad to be able to purchase everything we need for continuous production. For the people of Pest County, there are no small or large consignments in exports; they are looking for markets for all their products. This is a good approach."

"We are in favor of speaking frankly, said Janos Kadar. We rightly rely on people's sense of responsibility. To preserve and even enhance the results we have attained -- that is the national program. What we have done toward fulfilling it should make everyone confident, even if we know that there is ample room in our work for improvement. It is good that we see things the way they are and not how we would like them to be. Therefore, continuing an open policy, let us define our tasks realistically. And, if we work hard, we will accomplish our tasks."

The guest proceeded from the county party committee to the Csepel car factory, where Dr Bela Nagy, director general of the plant, briefed him on the plant's activity.

"Comrade Kadar emphasized: Under current conditions, the enterprise that is equal to higher demands is the one that will prosper. You here, at this factory, he said, sense what the world wants, and that applies to our economy as a whole. He summed up his experiences, saying that flexible adaptation is a good thing, as is the direction of the changes. He added, however: Do not take offence if I say that the pace could be quicker.

"After all, he said, there is a need for changing the pace in every area of our life. We can then be confident that we will be able to cope and fulfill the fundamental objectives of the 12th congress and preserve the achievements we have attained thus far. However, one must struggle for time as well. We do not have time for brooding. It is acting, the will of every thinking, creative-minded person to act that can advance our cause."

Subsequently, Janos Kadar inspected a wheat field of the Golden Ear Agricultural Producer Cooperative in Rackeve and the cooperative's cold storage. As elsewhere, his visit was followed by a friendly discussion.

"Comrade Kadar noted during the discussion that the sacrifices made by the workers class and the country in the past decades for the development of agriculture are paying off. Because of them supplies are good and there is enough food in the stores. Now, at harvest time, people follow with anxious attention how the output will turn out and how agricultural workers will live up to their obligations.

"However, what is true on a countrywide scale -- that hundreds of thousands and millions of people must attend to common problems -- is true in small communities as well. For that very reason, one must speak realistically and openly about our problems and say what should be done. And part of that is for us to say: How much does something cost? We must see to it that those who consume should pay the price for each product and service, sooner or later at the price they actually cost, because only in this way are management and realistic planning feasible. We can only say: There have always been difficult situations which we were confident we could overcome if we worked well. That is how one must look to the future this time as well. There is a realistic basis for such confidence: the diligence and will to act of millions of people and their faith in our party's policy. We look confidently to the future, because we can rely on what our people -- not without a struggle, not without sweat -- have achieved. People -- in our country, millions of these by now -- are thinking with the minds of owners, said Janos Kadar in conclusion. He conveyed the Central Committee's appreciation for the self-sacrificing work of the working people who live up to their commitments, including in the harvest."

NEPSZABADSAG INTERVIEWS DEFENSE MINISTER CZINEGE

AU281408 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Jul 82 p 5

[Laszlo Szabo interview with Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic -- no place, date given: "Interview With Defense Minister Lajos Czinege on the Life of Our People's Army"]

[Excerpt] [Question] Replacements in the corps of officers used to cause problems. Has there been a change in that respect?

[Answer] Everyone knows that this is a difficult profession. However, precisely because of its peculiarities, it provides many opportunities for people who are willing to work and pursue a creative activity, because training and shaping youths constitutes a noble vocation in itself. Of course, there are problems with replacement. Behind this lies the fact that our socialist society provides many different opportunities for the upcoming generations, so that they can pick and choose. We cannot cheat anyone we summon to this profession; therefore, we must tell them how difficult it is to serve in it. On the first occasion when we can sit down with a young man to invite him to join us we are already too late, because, at the age of 17-18, round about high school graduation, most soundly thinking and ambitious boys have already committed themselves somewhere. We have come to the conclusion that we must win over youths much earlier. At the moment, we have three high school boarding schools in operation -- in Eger, Tata and Nyiregyhaza. All three have produced favorable results. It is our concept to build up a countrywide system by the end of the decade -- with the approval of the party and the government. Boys will enter it at the age of 14 and attend a high school in a community, while, emotionally, a process of commitment to the army will begin in them at the boarding school hostel. And we will pay particular attention to talented children of large families.

Youths who have already worked and therefore have some practical experience and who, although they do not have a high school diploma, are suitable in every other respect will be another source of replacement. We will help them institutionally to enable them to prepare themselves for the military academy entrance examinations.

[Question] And the replacement of senior noncommissioned officers? Youths regard this as even less attractive than the vocation of officer.

[Answer] We already have a base of senior noncommissioned officers, who are also trained as skilled workers. We will further develop this form of training. However, I am of the opinion that here, too -- that is, with regard to senior noncommissioned officers -- contact must be made with youths at an earlier age for them to come to us. The other solution is not to tie them to us for life. Therefore, we will further expand the complement of re-enlisted senior noncommissioned officers. They will work with us for 6-8 years and then, their having learned a trade, we will help them resettle in civilian life. This is doubly useful, because a definite portion of the senior noncommissioned officers among us will be young, while the number of well-trained senior noncommissionedofficers among the reservists will increase. We will also continue to offer them prospects in the army. As before, wewill also in the future help the best qualified of them to gain their commissions as officers.

Our corps of officers and senior noncommissioned officers is a very valuable section of our socialist society. In the past years, in the course of a dynamic development of the army, more than half of the officers have been retrained or have taken further training courses. The same has been the case with a considerable portion of the senior noncommissioned officers.

One must speak with respect and recognition of the fact that not only are our commanders, specialists, party political workers and corps of officers keeping abreast of developments, but it is precisely they who, under complex conditions, are making the army advance. Not only are they carrying on their shoulders the problems of ever more intricate training tasks and the burdens of stricter and stricter combat-readiness but, on the whole, they are also carrying the burden of participation in economic work. The same is characteristic of the corps of senior noncommissioned officers as well.

Several thousand of our officers and senior noncommissioned officers must live far from inhabited areas, in a forest or at a base, and it is frequently not the officer, but his family that lands in a disadvantageous position. We intend to alleviate such problems in the future so that officers will serve continuously at such places for a certain time and we will then relieve them, so that their vocation should not become hopeless for them.

Greater attention should be paid to safeguarding the health -- mental and physical stamina -- of the professional complement. This is not a mere social issue. The situation where we can provide recreation facility vouchers for them only every 5-6 years must definitely be improved. Particular attention should be paid to officers serving with the troops who are away from their families for 110-130 days a year, as well as to those on constant combat-readiness service, which involves higher-than-average stress, such as, for instance, the complement of the aircraft, indigenous air defense missile and radiotechnical troops.

[Question] What experiences have been acquired through the new length of service -- 18 months -- with regard to the education and training of conscripts?

[Answer] The only noticeable change is that soldiers have to learn more and more intensively, because they must become adept at everything in 18 months. It is more difficult for officers and senior noncommissioned officers as well, because they must pass on a constantly increasing amount of knowledge in a shorter time. If we add to that a work schedule that follows the pattern of the 5-day working week, one can see how thoroughly we must examine what to teach and how.

[Question] The army is a very great formative force, it shapes young people's world outlook and attitude. What are today's young people of 20 or 22 like? Are there many disciplinary problems with them?

[Answer] The army is truly able to fulfill the role of an arbiter on standards of values, because, generally, most youths are put to some test here for the first time. In my experience our youth compares favorably with the youth of any society. Of course, violations of discipline and sometimes even criminal acts occur here as well.

A civilian workshop can tell a worker that it will not employ him because of something noted in his workbook. The army cannot say that. It takes in those who have come into conflict with the law through their own fault, those who have a bad family background not through their own fault and, of course, also decent youths -- who constitute the vast majority -- who have not been put to any previous test by life.

The fact alone that we put someone in uniform and make him take an oath does not change that person's mentality. However, in the army, a considerable number of those who did not spend their young years particularly commendably earlier become more serious-minded and come down to earth. Of course, some of them clash with the law here too, but, in proportion, considerably fewer than among civilian youths of similar age, because the army is a very great collective force. As is generally known, our conscripts live in units of squads and platoons and carry out every task jointly, relying on one another. This collective is a strong deterrent force against the blunders of individuals.

The army's moral discipline and position is generally good. Breaches of discipline connected with military service and service activity have considerably diminished. At the same time, the lack of discipline of conscripts outside the barracks has not subsided. The good Hungarian custom that a welcome guest must be plied with drink until he falls under the table, because that is required by Hungarian hospitality, makes itself felt in the case of some young soldiers on leave or furlough. Unfortunately, on Monday mornings, one can read some depressing things in Saturday-Sunday reports about soldiers on leave, and, almost always, alcohol is behind them. One cannot ask without indignation what sort of parents, relatives and friends those are who ply soldiers on leave with drink and then "lend" them their cars or motorcycles. We had no soldiers killed in an accident with a service vehicle while carrying out a service task last year, the first time that has been the case since the liberation. However, 14 were killed in the course of a private car trip during leave or furlough.

Another 14 of our men died as a result of other accidents not connected with service, but, also in their cases, intoxication was the fundamental cause.

It is extremely rare that sober soldiers commit a disgusting breach of discipline, but those who drink do indeed. Educational work must be intensified and strict measures are needed. However, the army is not set apart from society. Only together with society can we accomplish our tasks in this, as also in other respects. Therefore, we request the effective cooperation of parents and relatives in this.

[Question] The duration of conscript serve has been reduced by 6 months, the time for training is shorter. Does this not preclude a continued participation of soldiers in constructive work for the people's economy?

[Answer] In the army, the fact that a soldier who builds is "thought highly" of is a particular source of moral strength. Of course, the officers, senior noncommissioned officers and soldiers serving in the army would have an easier job if they attended only to the accomplishment of military tasks in the narrow sense. However, we know and understand that the country needs their work. At the same time, specific specialized training is performed at a large portion of the units working on large investment projects for the people's economy, which is greatly needed in today's national defense. Therefore, the army continues to see it as its duty and an integral part of its work for soldiers to participate in constructive work, engage in the harvesting of agricultural products at "peak periods" and, in addition, carry out themselves a considerable portion of their own construction-investment tasks. However, we are striving to accomplish all this more practicably, in a better organized manner and more effectively, as well as in a way more in harmony with military tasks.

PRESS CONFERENCE DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STATISTICS

GUS Communique Cited

LD282332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Monday's government session devoted to the economic situation and the latest GUS [Main Statistical Office] communique on the results for the first 6 months were the subject of a press conference in the Government Spokesman's Office. It was stated that the first 6 months have yielded only certain symptoms of stabilization. However, we should remember that this was a period in which quite far-reaching structural changes in our economy were initiated, the initial period of the implementation of mechanisms aimed at extricating our country from crisis.

Figures Indicate Recovery

LD272244 Warsaw PAP in English 2107 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Warsaw 27 July -- First signs of recovery -- The figures characterizing Poland's economic situation in the first half of this year point to big differences in particular areas.

Overall imports from the capitalist countries amounted to 13 [word indistinct] zloties (1.56 billion dollars) which is down by 42.3 per cent on the respective period last year which also witnessed a low import level.

More visible symptoms of improvement show in spheres with relatively low reliance on primary and intermediate material supplies, first and foremost in mining. The 9.5 per cent increase in mining output is higher than envisaged in the most optimistic variant of the 1982 central economic plan. Hence, there is a bigger chance to meet the needs of power industry and provide coal for agriculture as well as earn hard currency if the traditional coal markets are won back.

In the processing industry, though its production dropped by 8.9 per cent in the first half-year, a clear slowdown of the decline showed in the second quarter of the year. There also emerged areas with [word indistinct] progressing stability.

The steady slowdown in industrial production decline creates the hope that already this year many spheres may return to their 1980 production levels, it was pointed out at today's government news conference attended by President of the GUS Central Statistics Office Professor Wieslaw Sadowski and Deputy Head of the Government Planning Commission [name indistinct]

In a most general way the first half of this year may be characterized as the economy's reaction to import curbs and economic restrictions.

The appraisal of the first half-year results also pointed to negative phenomena. Of biggest concern is the fall in social labour productivity. The sold production per one employee decreased by 2.7 per cent, [word indistinct] was connected with insufficient consistent implementation of the reform. Hence the year 1982 can become the third consecutive year of falling labour productivity.

The officials stressed during the news conference that it is necessary to tie the increase in earnings to a rise in material production on the market. According to GUS statistics the population's real incomes fell by 26 per cent. A way out of the situation is to boost work productivity as well as production of goods and services and simultaneously better the social solutions which help [word indistinct] the poorest families.

All in all, the first half-year brought only some symptoms of stabilization. Simultaneously, it need be remembered that it was a period of quite sweeping structural changes in the Polish economy. It was the initial period of implementation of the mechanisms which are to extricate the country from crisis.

SIWAK ATTENDS VOIVODSHIP MEETING IN PRZEMSYL

LD281856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, has met with party members, representatives of the workers, farmers, and socioeconomic activists of the Przemysl Voivodship. Various aspects of the sociopolitical and economic life of the country and of the voivodship were discussed. Replying to questions of those present, Albin Siwak devoted great attention to the population's housing needs, the development prospects for the socialized sector of agriculture, and matters connected with the draft of legislation designed to overcome social parasitism. Questions pertaining to local problems were also discussed.

ORZECHOWSKI DISCUSSES NATIONAL REBIRTH MOVEMENT

AU271424 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Jul 82 p 8

[Report on speech by Prof Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, at the 21 July meeting of PZPR lecturers in Warsaw]

[Text] On 21 July at the Central Committee headquarters, there was a meeting of Prof Marian Orzechowski, PZPR Central Committee secretary, with party Central Committee and voivodship committee lecturers.

In his speech, M. Orzechowski stressed that the meeting of the PZPR, ZSL and SD liaison committee, in which representatives from Christian organizations and lay Catholic representatives had taken part, and the declaration which had been adopted concerning the patriotic national rebirth movement, are the first stage in establishing the movement's program and its national organizational structure.

He stressed that in this way, the idea of national agreement which was formulated during the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is being implemented under the changed conditions.

He pointed out that it is the authorities' intention for the movement's participants themselves to decide on its organizational structure, program, modes of action and immediate and future aims. This movement has been born as a result of the democratization of life in our country, so it should be tangible proof that life is being made democratic and proof that the principles formulated by the party is real and that the base of administration is widening.

The foundations of this movement will be the Citizens' Committees for National Rebirth, which arose spontaneously after 13 December in various parts of the country. There are over 7,500 of these committees at present.

The national rebirth movement's basic task, M. Orzechowski said, should be to create a political and social forum of cooperation between all prosocialist forces and those who "quietly" accept socialist reality and draw themselves away from openly antisocialist activities and programs. Including this quiet part of the community within the orbit of the activities of the patriotic national rebirth movement presents a great chance for the country and for the socialist renewal process.

This movement, M. Orzechowski said, should have a definite place and the right to decide on definite matters. Its activity should be characterized by the principle: togetherness despite differences and unity despite diversity. Partnership, discussion, dialogue and tolerance should be important features of its functioning.

Forming the patriotic national rebirth movement presents the party with great tasks. For the party's leadership role should really be determined by its activity and by the way it really functions in the life of the state, including that of the patriotic national rebirth movement.

He stressed that the patriotic national rebirth movement should be a lasting structure. Its activity should serve to soften martial law and eventually to shorten the period of its existence.

The party, M. Orzechowski finally said, placed its support during its ninth extraordinary congress in a line of agreement between all forces which profess the socialist system in our country and has made a lot of effort for this idea of agreement to become reality.

M. Orzechowski also replied to many questions dealing with particular matters concerning the formation of the patriotic national rebirth movement.

The meeting was chaired by Janusz Janicki, deputy head of the PZPR Central Committee's ideological section.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS SEJM SPEECHES 21 JULY

Barcikowski Address

AU271259 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 21 July Warsaw session of the Sejm]

[Text] The PZPR Deputies' Club understands and supports the government's intentions presented by General Jaruzelski, Sejm Deputy K. Barcikowski said. We share the evaluations and proposals contained in that speech. I am sure that the political line mapped out by the premier will be actively backed by PZPR members. We also expect that it will be backed by all the citizens who regard the good of socialist Poland and our people's well-conceived interests as the guideline of their conduct.

The leading motive of the premier's speech is to provide an opening for all Poles who believe in the Polish Constitution and see the program for reforming our state and social life as the road to rehabilitating socialism in Poland as a system of social justice and of gradual improvements in living standards. It is a program for honest and constructive civic activities aimed at overcoming the crisis, which is disturbing our communal life. There is no other way of overcoming our present difficulties than by mobilizing collective determination and work because only determination and effective activities to extricate the country out of its crisis can produce the results everyone expects.

Today such an approach, K. Barcikowski continued, is being countered by the propaganda waged by various opposition centers, which have nothing else to propagate than wasting social energy through passivity, refusing to work more effectively and even refusing to promote creative activity. This is a philosophy that is for intensifying our crisis and for accumulating social discontent until it could explode. It is not for overcoming the crisis. It is precisely in this sense that this philosophy is aligned with the intentions of the Reagan policy of sanctions against our country.

No one whose reasoning is not blighted by blind hatred will accept a philosophy that is based on the principles that the worse the situation in society is, the better this is for the adversaries of socialism. No one will accept such a philosophy because it undermines the foundations of our existence and wastes our ability to overcome our crisis.

We are participating in a July session of the Sejm, K. Barcikowski continued, on the eve of the proclamation of the July Manifesto, which announced revolutionary changes in the Polish people's life. Older people remember what Poland, liberated from the Hitlerite occupation, looked like in those days and how our people were ruined. They also remember the profound political divisions that resulted in the civil war with all its consequences. Nevertheless, we were able at that time to carry through the land reform, to put in motion industry taken over by the people's state, to populate the western and northern territories, to organize education, and to enable worker and peasant children to partake in education for the first time on such a scale.

This was possibly precisely because of the determination of the working people, who did not want to live in poverty any more and to old social structures. On the contrary, they were ready to make and did make enormous efforts to improve their lot and to promote the country's development. Their readiness to work creatively proved to be the mainspring of implementing the programmatic principles of the revolutionary workers party and of the political forces allied with it.

If we recollect those times today, K. Barcikowski added, it is not because we want to recommend the severity of conditions of life at that time. There is no need to do so because the national wealth of present-day Poland and the assets of its citizens' knowledge and skills are many times greater, and this is why our potential for overcoming our present difficulties are also many times larger. Today we recollect those years because we should all realize the great creative force of the masses, for whom the revolution had opened the road to the desired aims.

At that time we had, like now, many class enemies who enjoyed the support of the foreign reactionary centers. The similarity of irrational calculations, political naivete and conscious hostility is just as great now as it was then. The forces hostile to socialism are trying now, as they did then, to play the Polish game for their own interests. Must really every generation of Poles repeat the same experience without having learned the lesson of history? We all know how the previous attempts ended and so do various present leaders and underground ideologues who are inducing people to engage in underground activities, who continue to speculate with young people's romantic attitudes and to propagate street riots and strikes. What is amazing is that the voice of those who are able to warn against repeating old errors is so weak. What they often prefer to do is charge the authorities with responsibility for committed and noncommitted sins rather than to openly talk about the true dangers threatening young people as a result of the hostile appeals for action against our constitutional principles and against the law in force.

The history of socialist construction in Poland, K. Barcikowski stressed, appears to everyone as a historically complicated period during which spells of development alternate with spells of crises and social and political tensions. We do not avoid honestly researching the causes of this phenomenon, and such research is now being conducted with an eye on formulating the conclusions that would enable us to reduce the probabality of future crises. The view that negates the achievements of our system during the period of People's Poland is unjust. This view, which is being extensively propagated by the enemies of socialism, is unjust from the viewpoint of history, ignores the facts and is harmful from the viewpoint of the development of man's activity. Socialism has solved many important problems for the working people in Poland and it knows the problems that require solutions.

A year ago our party held its ninth congress, which had been prepared under very complicated political conditions. On the basis of the evaluation of what had constituted the achievements of socialism and of the appraisal of the errors committed during the construction of socialism, the precongress discussion helped to formulate the ninth congress resolutions, which our party continues to follow unswervingly in its activities. The wide range of the reforms stipulated by the ninth congress resolutions is being implemented. Notwithstanding the accusations leveled against our party by the adversaries of socialism that the congress resolutions were coerced resolutions and did not express the party's true intention, we continue to implement the reforms under the conditions of martial law -- that is, not under conditions of coercion, but in the realization that these reforms are justified and absolutely necessary. The PZPR Deputies' Club in the Sejm actively participates in implementing these reforms and continues to work on the laws stipulating the legal foundation of the reforms together with other deputies' clubs and circles.

We should note that the ninth congress program has become in practice a program for the state's activity under martial law and is being implemented under its protection, which is signal proof that our party is playing its leading role under the conditions of martial law and is playing it as it should play it -- by winning social acceptance for the solutions proposed by the ninth congress resolution.

On the basis of the laws adopted by the Sejm and of those that are going through the legislative process in the Sejm, we can assert that we continue to work together to create a strong social base for the state and to ensure that citizens can extensively participate in government and in solving local and statewide problems. This work, which is based precisely on the ninth congress resolutions, gives us an idea of the image of our state, which expresses socialist democracy, which is self-governing and which is strong in its citizens' commitment to managing state affairs.

K. Barcikowski then noted that General Jaruzelski had presented the problems connected with martial law and had detailed the conditions under which it could be gradually curbed and finally abolished. Our club shares this view. We believe that the road to abolishing martial law leads through rehabilitating or erecting social structures while martial law is still on, so that switching over to the state's normal work can follow without complications and new tensions. Before this can be done the Sejm must adopt a number of constitutional laws such as, for example, the law on people's councils, territorial self-government and the cooperative movement as well as other laws.

This requires the establishment of stable echelons of self-management in factories and then the reinstatement of trade unions after the trade unions law has been adopted by the Sejm. The Polish state should emerge from martial law as a reborn, stable and just state.

Today the press has published the proclamation concerning the establishment of provisional structures of the patriotic movement for national rebirth, K. Barcikowski recalled. The text of this proclamation has been submitted to the Sejm as a response by the political parties to the Sejm's earlier appeal to search for roads to national agreement. Our club hopes that at its meeting today the Sejm will support that movement with its authority. We view the development of this movement, which was initiated at one time by the Civic Committees for National Rebirth, as the means of committing extensive segments of our society to activities seeking to overcome our crisis, to implement socioeconomic reforms and to effectively settle local issues. We expect that the movement will become the centerpiece of integrating all constructive social forces operating in line with the Polish Constitution.

The declaration states that the movement will be open and accessible to all organizations and citizens who want now or in the future to join it in order to work for the good of the socialist fatherland.

We believe that the final development of the movement's program and authorities should be promoted in the course of congresses and elections held as the movement's echelons are organized.

Our party will do its best to ensure that the movement embraces the most extensive masses of the working people and that it is useful in uniting all constructive forces of society.

People's Poland, K. Barcikowski said in conclusion, has consolidated its borders, secured its citizens' peaceful existence and developed a lasting and mutually advantageous economic cooperation as a member of the socialist community and of the Warsaw Pact. Poland's membership in the socialist camp was, is and will be an imperative resulting from the community of ideas and from the Polish reason of state. No plots hatched by the counterrevolutionary forces are able to change this. Such plots are a manifestation of political recklessness.

The experience of the past few years has once again reaffirmed the vital importance for Poland of its friendly relations with the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, which is proved by the economic assistance for our country. The further development of these relations through economic integration is an important condition for the development of our economy.

The economic sanctions applied against Poland on the initiative of the Reagan administration and attempts to isolate our country in the international arena are nothing less than a desire to use our difficulties against our country and the socialist camp. At the same time, it shows that the imperialist forces have aggravated the international situation.

Of course, those who think that Poland should be excluded from international life or forced to submit to diktat are wrong. Besides, we do not think that refusal to cooperate with Poland is in the economic interest of its old economic partners.

To act for the cause of peace and international security is the tradition of the foreign policy of People's Poland.

The PZPR Deputies' Club will back in deep conviction the Sejm resolution on building peace and on supporting Soviet initiative on disarmament.

Gabrielski Address

AU281240 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jul 82 pp 5, 6

[Report on speech by PZPR Sejm Deputy Stanislaw Gabrielski, at the 21 July Warsaw session of the Sejm: "Only Socialism Can Be the Social Base of the Process of Upbringing"]

[Excerpts] The problems we are discussing at this session are of special significance because what is at stake is our fatherland's future and the shape of our people's state, S. Gabrielski, PZPR Sejm deputy for Wloclawek, stressed at the beginning of his speech.

Each one of us is responsible for the future and makes his small contribution to the nationwide cause. This also applies to the young generation because, in line with the laws of time, they will assume all the burdens of creative activity. However, in order to be able to do this the young generation should now share this burden and be responsible for the present times. Let it draw on older people's experience for lessons of practical activity and let it become a generation of independent men and women.

We must not treat young people as a uniform group of human beings because class, group and community differences are obvious in the lives of young people as they are obvious in the life of the nation. Young people do not constitute an isolated social group and they are like all our people. They are not a lost generation as some individuals try to present them by painting only a bleak picture of our reality. Our young people are impatient, continue to search for their places in life and often ask about the meaning of life.

And despite all the doubts attending the efforts to search for one's own place in this complicated reality, a decisive majority of our young people is absolutely patriotic. One proof of this is the letters sent to youth newspapers. A secondary school pupil from Warsaw writes: "I see no prospects for myself and know that I will never obtain the job of my dreams, nor do I know why I still keep on studying. More and more people continue to flee Poland, but once abroad they are given the worst jobs. I will stay in my own country. I do not want my children to eat alien bread."

Another letter: "I know that our people will withstand the storm and will continue to withstand it all the time. Those who have emigrated will also have it easier when our efforts are successful in a few years' time because those who are now wandering all over the world must have a spot on this earth to which they can always return -- a spot called the fatherland."

Still another letter: "I am a Pole and Poland is a single entity. My place is in Poland. Our future may consist of great austerity, but there will be no beggary. I must have the hope that Poland will be governed justly and that the people who will determine the living standards of the nation are educated and wise and would never betray the practice of socialism."

These statements are couched in simple language, but how much love they generate for our fatherland and what good reasons they are founded on. We must realize that our educational work has not been equal to the test of time. This is why we must tackle young people's problems in a special way. All our people must pay attention to the task of how to better train young people for life and how to translate their intellectual and moral potential into the creative force of development.

Only socialism can be the social base, foundation and carrier of the educational process, S. Gabrielski continued. There is no other road to the future in our country. Our educational program will be a class program to which our workers class has contributed exceptionally great values, including the supreme esteem for man's work.

S. Gabrielski stressed that self-education should occupy an important place in the work with young people. The present system of so-called adaptive education should be replaced with innovative and participatory education. A valuable generation can grow only in an atmosphere of exacting ideological and moral requirements and a morally ordered world of adults.

It is the duty of the older generation to do its best to ensure that the development of the intellect, civic consciousness and political knowledge of the generations of Poles who become adults is not a repetition of the development of the passing generations, but is its creative continuation.

All talks with young people must be a frank and honest dialogue. Young people detest falsehoods. Having to live in a world of two truths causes irreparable and crippling damage in young people's personalities, and people with crippled personalities will never be fully efficient and valuable members of society. Such people are mistrustful malcontents who have no faith in their own strength and are never content with anything. This is why we must never conceal truth, no matter how bitter and painful it is. This idea was one of the leading themes of the ninth party plenum. By talking with young people we can become convinced that they are not objects of new educational experiments, but are agents who prepare themselves for life in their own independent way.

History has proved, S. Gabrielski pointed out, that young people have always been carried away by important aims in the life of the nation. We remember the August protest, which was joined by so many young people and which included so many values we must not reject. Recognizing these values is a bridge to accord and cooperation. We must include them in the stream of socialist transformations. Today we keep on stressing our determination to reach accord. This determination has been handed over from generation to generation. After all, we have inherited it from our fathers. We keep on stressing our determination to do things together. For the sake of our accord we should decisively reject whatever has stemmed and is stemming from hostility to us and what undermines our social and state interests.

Important changes are taking place in our fatherland: The economic reform is being implemented, the model of society's self-government activities is being developed, talks are continuing on reinstating the trade union movement that is useful for the workers class, and new mechanisms of government are being devised. All these issues are close to young people, who, after all, have fought for reforms. However, we must not forget that the implementation of these reforms requires bold thinking and resolution in daily activity and that only a disciplined generation, one that is ready to make sacrifices and to serve society, is able to cope with these tasks. There is much evil and much common dishonesty in Poland, and this is why we must have young people who are determined to fight and are morally pure. It has been stressed many times that it is necessary to set up a young people's movement of resistance against injustice, bad management, indifference, red tape and many other manifestations of social pathology. Every uncompromising activity, opposition and struggle against evil on the part of young people will receive our party's full backing and will be supported by all our citizens.

Nor must we tolerate manifestations of evil among young people themselves. It is possible and necessary to have an understanding for young people's impatience and we should forgive them their errors, but we must oppose cynicism, indifference and acts of social destruction.

The ninth party plenum asked the PZPR Deputies' Club to make a motion in the Sejm that a law on young people should be passed. Such a law would define the mutual rights and duties of the state and young people. The proposals regarding this law stress the need to treat young people as partners in whatever concerns the country's present and future, which means that young people's political responsibility for whatever takes place around them must be greater. I hope, S. Gabrielski said, that the venerable Sejm will support these proposals with its authority and enrich them with its own ideas.

Many correct programs have been formulated in the past few years and earlier and many accurate decisions have been made in this country. However, it was only too often that we lacked resolution and perseverance in achieving our appointed goals, and this is why things turned from bad to worse. We must not repeat this error now, especially as far as young people are concerned. It is possible to overcome their mistrust only by deeds and by proving daily through specific activities that both our power apparatus and our community want to eliminate all evils and that everyone wishes to build a better tomorrow for socialist Poland.

In conclusion S. Gabrielski said among other things: Poland needs people who are not shamed to work. It needs the efforts of all its citizens.

I wish to express the conviction and deep faith that young Poles will show understanding and support for the ideas in the speech made here by Premier W. Jaruzelski, will become a constructive force for the reforms now being implemented and will play an important role in the emerging patriotic movement for national rebirth. I trust that our young people will be worthy of inheriting the values of their fathers.

Our people know the price of peace. Peace and national security make it possible to act and work creatively. Our alliance with the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community is the guarantee of our supreme interest of peace and security. We must fight for this invaluable asset. The young generation of Poles will fight for it.

FOREIGN PRESS CORPS CONFERENCE REPORTED 21 JULY

AU281109 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22 Jul 82 p 2

[PAP report: "Poland's Current Political Problems"]

[Text] At the Ministry for Foreign Affairs' Press Center in Warsaw on 21 July, there was a meeting between Maj Wieslaw Gornicki, advisor to the president of the Council of Ministers, and foreign journalists accredited in Poland. The subject of the press conference was our country's current political problems, especially in the light of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech during the plenary session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic, on the eve of the anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Addressing the numerous press, radio and television correspondents assembled, Major W. Gornicki referred to the Sejm speech by the president of the Council of Ministers and pointed out the very important statements contained in this speech concerning the 38th anniversary of the manifest of the Polish national liberation committee which is being celebrated, the birth of People's Poland, the revolutionary transformations which have taken place and its policies connected with the Polish raison d'etre, the integrality of state territory and the strengthening of guarantees for the nation's peaceful existence. Every sentence in this speech is meaningful, he stressed, and worthy of serious acceptance by foreign commentators and interpreters of Polish politics.

In this context, W. Gornicki expressed surprise that Western mass media do not properly report, for example, on the number of important institutional democratic reforms which have been made in our country and which make themselves felt. Legislation reflects these reforms. He appealed to the assembled journalists to expose more deeply the meritorious content of the realities of Polish political and social life which are very important for these times and for the way in which a successful future for our state takes shape.

Concerning current matters, the assembled correspondents received detailed information on, among other things, the decisions to further soften martial law.

In reply to one question, W. Gornicki explained that Lech Walesa is not among the persons being released from internment. Describing U.S. President Ronald Reagan's 19 July speech, W. Gornicki said that he had been authorized to say that this speech is an insult to the Polish state and nation and that it is unworthy of civilized countries maintaining diplomatic relations. He said that this speech is unprecedented in its meddling in the domestic affairs of a sovereign state.

During the conference, the journalists received replies to questions dealing with various current issues, such as the setting up of the patriotic national rebirth movement, relations between the state and the church, the intention to restore workers' self-management bodies, plans to restore the trade unions and the government's work in some spheres. Here W. Gornicki stressed that this work is characterized by imagination, boldness and full honesty.

The correspondents were stirred by the remark that there are more university professors than generals in the Polish Government. The conference was chaired by Jerzy Wezyk, head of the Foreign Ministry's Press Center.

PROGRESS REPORT ON USSR RAW MATERIAL DELIVERIES

LD281506 Warsaw PAP in English 1429 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow 28 July -- Soviet deliveries for Poland (By PAP correspondent Wladyslaw Knycpel)

The regular deliveries of Soviet intermediate and raw materials, fuels, assemblies, products manufactured under coproduction arrangements and other goods are of great significance for the struggling Polish economy. The Soviet partner shows understanding of our needs. At Poland's request, the USSR is supplying many types of intermediate and raw materials and also industrial products ahead of schedule. Besides, taking account of difficulties in supplying Polish industry with raw materials, the USSR is delivering commodities to Poland in bigger amounts than previously agreed upon. The deliveries of materials and fuels from the USSR to Poland, under contracts based on the 1982 trade protocol, were going on smoothly in the first half of this year.

During its visit to the USSR, the Polish party and state delegation led by Wojciech Jaruzelski reached agreements on economic questions providing for considerable expansion and deepening of Polish-Soviet cooperation. With Soviet participation, the processing of various raw materials in Polish factories will increase. A good example of such collaboration is Polish-Soviet cooperation in the textile industry. In the near future, both countries will start cooperating in the industry of leather, rubber and plastics, and later in metallurgy, the engineering and electro-technical industries. This will create jobs for thousands of workers. Besides, Poland can use part of the manufactured products for her own needs.

NESTOROWICZ VISITS USSR FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL

LD282256 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tadeusz Nestorowicz, minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic, met Nikolay Komarov, first deputy minister of foreign trade of the USSR, in Moscow on 28 July. They discussed questions of the development of trade and economic relations between Poland and the Soviet Union.

CEAUSESCU ENVOY PATAN SEES LIBYA'S QADHDHAFI

AU281932 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tripoli, AGERPRES 28/7/1982 -- Messages were exchanged in Tripoli between Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great Revolution of September 1, of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, during the latter's reception of the personal representative of the Romanian head of state, Ion Patan. During the talk, aspects were approached concerning the further development of the relations of friendship between the two countries in keeping with the understandings reached during the Romanian-Libyan summits. The leader of the Great Revolution of September 1 requested that most sincere wishes of good health and personal happiness be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu as well as wishes of new successes in his activity devoted to the Romanian people's happiness.

GAINUSE RECEIVES CONGOLESE AGRICULTURE MINISTER

AU281934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 28/7/1982 -- Alexandrina Gainuse, deputy prime minister, received on July 28, Marius Mouambenga, minister of agriculture of the People's Republic of Congo, now visiting Romania. During the interview they expressed satisfaction at the good relations of economic collaboration established between the two countries and approached questions related to the development of the bilateral cooperation in agriculture, zootechny, and technical assistance for agricultural mechanization, as this contributes to the strengthening of the relations of friendship and collaboration between both countries and peoples, in the interests of the cause of peace and understanding the world over.

NEW INDUSTRIAL PRICES TAKE EFFECT 26 JULY

AU281123 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 26 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] In accordance with State Council Decree No 250/1982, the price of certain industrial goods will again be reduced in the course of the third quarter of this year. We asked Comrade Lazar Popovici, director of the Finance-Prices Directorate of the Ministry of Domestic Trade, for further details on the above decree and on the relevant implementation measures:

-- In order to facilitate various consumer purchases, the price of a considerable number of items will be reduced by 25-28 percent. Thus, price cuts of up to 28 percent will be applied to certain ready-made clothes such as jackets, men's suits and women's suits, polyester and mixed fiber trousers, certain ranges of dresses, blouses, skirts, house coats, etc., and to various items of outer clothing made out of polyester, polyamides and mixed fibers. A similar price reduction will be applied to various knitwear items such as shirts, pullovers, sweaters and vests made of PNA [as published], clothing items made of supraelastic yarns, and synthetic underclothing for adults and children.

Reductions of 25-28 percent will be applied to footwear made out of synthetic leather, PVC and mixed materials, with synthetic soles, and to house footwear made out of synthetic leather, PVC and textile materials. The price cuts will also apply to certain haberdashery and leather goods, such as textile and knitwear hats and caps, scarves, ties, various handbags and belts, and other leather accessories.

In the metal and chemical sectors, 25-28 percent price cuts will be applied to certain travel goods, household appliances, certain electrical and electronic goods, light fixtures, toys, and so forth. The overall volume of goods subject to price reductions in the third quarter totals 870 million lei. The Ministry of Domestic Trade has taken effective measures to optimally carry out the price reductions envisaged in the State Council decree, so that the goods concerned should be at the disposal of the customers in all respective stores as of today.

CEAUSESCU MEETS CONSTANTA AGRICULTURAL CADRES

Annual Results Weighed

AU290719 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu yesterday held a working meeting with leading cadres of Constanta County agriculture. The meeting thoroughly examined the agricultural activity in Constanta County, the results attained this year, and the progress of work in state and cooperative units, as well as prospects for completely implementing the targets set for 1982 and for the overall 5-year plan. At the end of the working meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor. He thoroughly examined questions of particular topicality and of great importance for the proper progress of agricultural work. The speech made by the party secretary general was heard with great attention by those present and greeted with enthusiastic applause.

President's Speech

AU290819 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 29 Jul 82

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 28 July working meeting with Constanta County agricultural cadres, in Neptun resort]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 29/7/1982 -- Speaking on July 28 at the working meeting organized in the Neptun resort with executives of Constanta County's agriculture, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that in the 25 years that have elapsed since the completion of agricultural cooperativization, relatively good results were scored every year in that county. He mentioned that this year too, the per hectare barley and wheat productions (4,600 kg barley and 3,800 kg wheat) although they are not up to possibilities, can be considered as good. Good crops are likely to be taken in also with maize, vegetables and in general with all cultures, said the president, mentioning that in general the crop is far better at a national level than last year with both barley and wheat. About the autumn crops, we expect them to be bumper, much superior to those of last year.

Referring then to the possibilities of increasing the crops in the Constanta County, Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out that as early as next year crops of over 5,000 kg/hectare should be obtained with wheat and over 5,500 kg hectare with barley, while by 1985 the minimal wheat crop should be of 5,500 kg hectare and that of barley -- 6,000 kg hectare. With maize, the minimal crops for the respective years should be 10,000 kg/hectare and 12,000 kg/hectare. Conditions are at hand also for proper crops to be recorded with technical plants, sunflower, soy beans, flax, vegetables, grapes and fodder, the speaker said.

In his speech, Nicolae Ceausescu said that half of the wheat amounts cropped above the obligations regarding deliveries to the state stock, will be left at the country's, that is, of the producer units' disposal. The president requested that the zootechnical sector be further developed in the county, so as to ensure the proper amounts of milk, meat and all the other animal produce in keeping with the self-supply programme.

Mentioning that 25 years (?ago there were no irrigations and that) irrigated areas today cover 320 thousand hectares, while by 1985 irrigated areas will amount to almost 89 per cent of the farm land -- Nicolae Ceausescu insisted that this production potential should be turned to best use. In concluding his speech, President Nicolae Ceausescu appreciated that Constanta County has forces enough to get very good results, demonstrating the capability of the cooperative, socialist agriculture to be highly efficient, ensuring on this basis the growing welfare of the cooperative farmers, of the working people, and an increased contribution of this sector to the country's general development.

9 JULY DISPLAY OF SOLIDARNOSC BANNERS DISCUSSED

AU281735 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] A press conference has been held at the premises of the Presidium of the Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia in Belgrade in connection with the meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese people, held in Belgrade on 9 July. An official report on the meeting was presented at the press conference. However, it cannot be considered an official position since the organizers of the gathering -- the presidiums of the city, republican and federal conferences -- were not able to meet and discuss the results of the demonstration and its overall effect because of summer vacations. The same applies to the talk that the representatives of the meeting organizers held with journalists today.

There is no doubt that young people of Belgrade demonstrated by this action their full solidarity with the people of Palestine and Lebanon. Food, clothing and medical materials were collected, and 150 young people donated blood. The attendance of 70,000 people at this meeting -- this is the number the organizers estimate were present at Marx-Engels Square -- also shows that the young generation is well aware that what happens both at home and abroad does concern it and that this generation is extending full support to the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

The organizers believe that the preparations, the holding of the meeting and its success deserve the highest marks from the political, ideological, program, technical and security aspects.

A disagreeable event cast a shadow over the entire demonstration. We are talking about a group of young people who, as is known to the public, displayed at the meeting banners with the inscription and symbol of the Polish Solidarity trade union. The organizers believe that this action -- at a gathering organized to show support to the struggle of the Palestinian people -- was unfounded and not in keeping with the aims of the meeting. Without going into the motives of the group, the organizers also believe that action taken in this connection [the arrest and imprisoning of those displaying the banners] contrasted with the overall feeling and atmosphere prevailing at the meeting and that it was taken without consultations with the organizers and outside the framework of security measures they took themselves.

All this will certainly still be discussed. The organizers themselves still lack a complete picture of the events, for despite a request, no official information in writing by the City Secretariat for Internal Affairs has yet been received.

SAWPY ISSUES APPEAL ON PALESTINIAN CHILDREN

AU281152 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 22 July on page three carries the 600-word text of the appeal of the SAWPY Federal Conference adopted at its session in Belgrade on 21 July which points to the great suffering of the Palestinian people and its children in particular and regrets that the world community is not "raising its voice vociferously and resolutely enough in the defense of the rights of the Palestinian children to life and childhood and is not waging a struggle to win the recognition of and respect for these rights."

Without mentioning the Israeli aggression in Lebanon directly, the appeal deals with the suffering inflicted on the Palestinian children in Lebanon and compares it with the suffering of Yugoslav children during World War II. It further says: "It is tragic that the sons of the people whose children suffered in the fascist concentration camps are committing such crimes against the Palestinian people's children."

In conclusion, the appeal calls on all the people of the world to raise their voices for the Palestinian children and for a consistent implementation of the Declaration of Children's Rights.

PERISIN SCORES FOREIGN EXCHANGE IRRESPONSIBILITY

AU281842 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Addressing a people's meeting in Donji Kasteli [croatia], Ivo Perisin, president of the Federal Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy, spoke about Yugoslavia's high debt. He said that the question of morality and responsibility must be seriously posed to all those who facilely spend rare foreign exchange and, through private dealings, rake in and stuff their pockets with dollars, marks and other foreign currencies. Perisin added that it is precisely such people who denounce society for poor market supplies and restricted employment opportunities. Perisin stressed that we have long been under the delusion that one can live with little work, helped by borrowing and printing money.

SLOVENIA: ASSEMBLY ASSAILS INDUSTRIES FOR LOSSES

AU281740 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Relja Atanasijevic report]

[Text] The delegates of the Slovene Assembly have analyzed the fulfillment of this year's tasks of the plan for the socioeconomic development of the republic and have acquainted themselves with the basic directions of economic policy for next year. Industrial production in Slovenia in the first half of the year increased 2 percent, exports increased 15 percent, and imports decreased 12 percent. Our Ljubljana correspondent Relja Atanasijevic tells about what has been said about stabilization in particular:

Stabilization, of course, implies more productive work, greater discipline, and responsibility -- a thing which unfortunately is still predominantly verbal. Therefore an appeal directed at the representatives of the six Slovene collectives that have the highest losses was something new today in the assembly work of the delegates. The following were called on the carpet: the Motor Vehicles Industry [of Novo Mesto], Ina-Nafta of Lendava, Gorenje [of Velenje], the Anhovo Cement Plant, the Agricultural Industrial Combine (?ABC) Pomurka, and Cimos of Koper. They were called to explain the measures they were taking to make good the losses.

The overall losses in Slovenia in the first half of the year were just over 5 billion dinars. They are a result chiefly of investment failures and partly of difficult business conditions and increased depreciation allocations.

KOSOVO: LC VIEWS RECENT UNREST, EMIGRATION

LD281908 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1028 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Excerpts] Pristina 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- The activity of the League of Communists and of other subjective forces in Kosovo, and that of security organs too, has helped the politico-security situation in the province gradually to [words indistinct]. (?in organs and organizations) in Kosovo the concern for the political situation, for the measures that have to be taken (?and for the tasks that have to be) confronted exists far more today than it did a year ago. The results in uncovering the participants in last year's counterrevolutionary actions and in many illegal groups and organizations of different names but of identical objectives provide the guarantee that the situation will continue to improve. However, the present politico-security situation is still complex. The enemy, based on positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism, continues to operate, mainly through propaganda and by slogan-daubing, which calls for even more intensive activity by the League of Communists and of all other progressive forces in the province to fully uncover and unmask it.

This, essentially, is the basic assessment presented at the session today of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo during which, with Sinan Hasani in the chair, further League of Communists tasks regarding the (?stabilization) of the politico-security situation in the province were laid down.

Speaking about this Svetislav Dolasevic, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Kosovo, said in his introductory report that the League of Communists and other organized forces have channeled their activity mainly into unmasking the substance of the enemy activity of counterrevolutionary forces and into political differentiation, first and foremost among the communists. The process of differentiation helped to remove from the top functions in the province a number of people who, with their erroneous policy and many other shortcomings, objectively speaking played into enemy hands. These moves, Dolasevic said, have encouraged our social forces and instilled full confidence in our policy and in the outcome of the struggle for [words indistinct] its ideology. Dolasevic mentioned that this (?year) alone [words indistinct] members, 30 have been struck off membership records, ideopolitical (?measures) were taken against (?182) members and 32 people had their employment terminated or were suspended. However, during the past 6 months the League of Communists of Kosovo consolidated its ranks with 1,676 new members.

Svetislav Dolasevic recalled that security organs so far have uncovered 4 enemy organizations and 55 groups which maintained direct links with these organizations. These organizations and groups, according to Dolasevic, have been destroyed by and large and have been prevented from taking part in further activity. Criminal charges the majority are students (155), followed by pupils (128), educational workers (64), and among the intellectuals two hold doctor's degrees and seven hold master of science degrees, and there are 10 lawyers, one doctor and 14 technicians. There are workers and farmers among those punished for criminal offences, which suggests that the enemy managed to penetrate into a number of basic organizations of associated labor and into the countryside.

Dolasevic especially stressed that the constant activity of League of Communists organizations and leaderships has helped, as time goes on, the working people, and especially the Albanian nationality, increasingly to understand what threat the enemy posed and what his intentions were. No doubt the well planned ideopolitical work of the League of Communists in the masses and in information media played a decisive role in that. All these results, Dolasevic said, had a positive influence on further political developments and helped things to gradually return to normal. However, he drew attention to the fact that although the enemy is paralyzed, the situation is still complex and that this calls for undiminished activity by the League of Communists and all progressive forces. The enemy has not been fully beaten yet; it makes itself heard in a number of ways and in certain environments a state of tension and a feeling of uncertainty.

Dolasevic spoke in particular about the politico-propaganda activity of the enemy. He mentioned the information that [word indistinct] enemy slogans had been daubed in the last 1 and 1/2 years (2,730 this year) and 2,646 pamphlets distributed, of which 1,125 were distributed during the first half of this year. Five hundred and ninety-one people daubing the slogans and distributing the pamphlets have been uncovered. Two hundred and sixty-three such people have been uncovered in the past few months alone.

The contents of these slogans and pamphlets differs. For instance, the appeal to mark the anniversary of the demonstrations and to hamper the relay race was signed by the (?student committee) which operates as a section of the "Marxist-Leninist Party of the Albanians in Yugoslavia." An enemy group of Kosovo university students, the so-called "Genuine Highlanders," who addressed two letters to the president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, was also heard.

Three leaflets in the village of Pestrovo, in Vucitrn municipality, gave notice of the existence of a group organized under the aegis of the "National Liberation Movement of Kosovo and of Other Albanian Areas in Yugoslavia," which says of itself that it is part" of the patriotic and communist vanguard of enslaved Albanians."

They stressed some people received the announcement of the merger of two enemy organizations under the title of "Movement for Albanian Republic in Yugoslavia" which would have a central organ called the "Announcement of Kosovo."

Immediately before the 12th LCY Congress there appeared a leaflet in which the workers, peasants and pupils were asked to come out into the streets on the day of the start of the congress and demand the proclamation of the republic. The leaflet was conceived and written in a cunning way because it contained an appeal that they should get into the streets with Tito's picture, a Yugoslav banner, slogans in support of togetherness and a warning not to create a disturbance. Security organs managed to uncover a number of distributors of this leaflet and also those on which it was found in manuscript form. Moreover, the 12th congress was sent several anonymous messages from inside our country and abroad with irredentist demands.

In some pamphlets and slogans, Dolasevic said, the enemy, among other things, announced armed actions and subversive operations which, regardless of the unreal nature of these threats, calls for intensified vigilance and full mobility of League of Communists organizations and of other socialist forces. Of course, special commitment by security organs is required to prevent and uncover protagonists of such activities.

In the environments where political work is inadequately developed and where appropriate organs fail to operate properly there have been manifestations of violence, desecration of graves and of pulling down of tombstones, damage to field crops, individual threats and physical assault, intimidation of householders, attempted rape and the like. These manifestations are seriously disturbing intranational relations and are giving rise to disquiet.

Referring to the most recent example of enemy manifestation in the village of Korisa, Prizren municipality, on 24 July, when a group of girls shouted the enemy slogan "Kosovo, a Republic Come What May," Dolasevic warned that this testified to the enemy intensions of using every chance to make itself heard. This sample also warns that communists must be more determined in nipping in the bud every aspect of enemy activity.

Dolasevic stressed that, in addition to specific aspects of violence [words indistinct].

He then referred to the problem of the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, noting that this process is making the overall situation in the province more complex. He mentioned that in specific environments, for instance in Pristina, Lipljan, Vitina, Titova Mitrovica, Vucitrn and Gnjilane emigration is assuming wider proportions than last year. According to incomplete data, the number of demands for emigration from Kosovo reached the figure of 3,000, which draws one to the conclusion that this manifestation is not abating. To arrest the emigration, according to Dolasevic, mainly administrative measures have been taken so far, while genuine political action has been lacking.

Speaking in conclusion of the tasks, Svetislav Dolasevic stressed that League of Communists organizations, in addition to having to further uncover enemy bases, also have the special task of working out concrete plans for public (?political debate) and to unmask every individual with an enemy mentality, and to do so in the environment in which he lives and works. This is particularly necessary because there is a not insignificant number of people who, apart from legal measures, have not felt yet the condemnation of the public opinion for their hostile activity [words indistinct] (?among the priority tasks Dolasevic) listed the need to continue the process of differentiation, especially at some faculties, at secondary school centers, in some cultural and scientific institutions, and, to a certain extent, in public information media as well.

The first participant in the discussion, Kacusa Jasari, noted that activities aimed at economic stabilization are not being carried out in parallel with efforts aimed at political stabilization, and that production is falling. There are many absences from work and other shortcomings. The enemy is present not only in the slogans, but in other ways which are much more covert, and this situation in some collectives shows that it is also present there, Kacusa Jasari emphasized.

Tahir Ajazi pointed out that there is a lack of ideopolitical work with young people, especially with students, and that the student aktivs which were set up last year are not functioning as they should be. [passage omitted]

Calling for direct responsiblility by communists for the situation in their own environment, Bajram Selimi said that there are examples of some communists supporting in principle the fight for political stabilization but not being specifically involved in this. This indicates the continued presence of opportunism, like a dangerous disease, in individual environments.

Referring in particular to weaknesses in activities aimed at economic stabilization, Ali Sukrija said that [words indistinct] for example, the harvest in Kosovo is taking place more slowly and is even 1 month behind other areas. It is inadmissible that Kosovo should not be able to satisfy its own need for food and have to acquire it from other areas in the country. Both the Socialist Alliance [SAWPY] and the youth organization are responsible for this negligence, but the League of Communists is particularly responsible. In the League of Communists we constantly speak in epithets about the League of Communists as the leading force in society, but there are examples, such as in the village of Korisa, of not one of the 60 members of this League of Communists basic organization reacting in time or raising a voice against those who took part in demonstrations. In fact, such League of Communists organizations are alien and hostile nests which should be disbanded immediately. League of Communists organizations cannot and must not tolerate those members who behave in an opportunistic way and do not fight against the enemy, Sukrija said.

We advocated in particular ideopolitical work and discussions with families in which people have been convicted of hostile activity.

Sukrija noted that at Pristina University there are professors and doctors of science who have prestige and influence and who have not spoken against the enemy for this last year and a half.

He also pointed out that the youth organizations censure hostile phenomena only verbally and have not specifically confronted their exponents, and he advocated more frequent contacts with young people and proposed that a future session should be devoted to the young. The committee members accepted this proposal.

At today's session of the Kosovo League for Communists Provincial Committee some topical questions relating to the work of the Kosovo League of Communists were also discussed.

BRIEFS.

PRC ARMY DAY RECEPTION -- Belgrade, 28 Jul (TANJUG) -- A function was held in the Yugoslav Army Club in Belgrade to mark the 55th anniversary of the formation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. It was attended by Col Gen Bruno Vuletic, assistant federal secretary of national defense, and other Yugoslav People's Army officers. The function, which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere was attended also by Chinese Ambassador Guangwei Peng and other embassy staff. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1315 GMT 28 Jul 82 LD]